## REMARKS

Claims 1-42 are currently pending.

## 35 U.S.C. §103 Rejection

The Office Action rejected claims 1, 6-21, and 27-33 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,882,598 to Lindquist et al. (hereinafter "Lindquist") in view of WO 02/15255 Al to Tan (hereinafter "Tan"). The Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection.

In maintaining the rejection, the Office Action neglected to establish the motivation to combine the references. When the Office Action fails to show a motivation to combine the references, a prima facie case of obviousness has not been established. In re Rouffet, 149 F.3d 1350, 47 USPQ 2d 1453 (Fed. Cir. 1998). Accordingly, as the Office Action has failed to establish the motivation for combining the references, the Applicant respectfully submits that a prima facie case of obviousness has not been established.

Furthermore, according to Chapter 2134 of the M.P.E.P., in order to establish prima facie obviousness of a claimed invention, "all the limitations must be taught or suggested." The Applicant submits that neither Lindquist nor Tan, either singularly or in combination, disclose or suggest all the features recited in claims 1, 6-21, and 27-33.

More specifically, claim 1 recites a method for cleaning silicon carbide materials which comprises, among other features, "using an integrated system that is adapted for handling a multiplicity of said silicon carbide materials during said cleaning." Neither of the references, either

alone or in combination, discloses or suggests this feature. While Lindquist does disclose a cassette 10 which holds wafers, the cassette 10 is not "adapted for handling a multiplicity of said silicon carbide materials." Likewise, Tan does not disclose this feature.

In addition, claim 1 recites "ultrasonicating said silicon carbide materials in an aqueous solution of inorganic acid" and "ultrasonicating said silicon carbide materials in a bath of de-ionized water." The Applicant submits that neither of the references disclose or suggest this feature. As correctly pointed out in the Office Action, Lindquist does not disclose ultrasonicating silicon carbide in an aqueous solution of inorganic acid. See e.g., the Office Action at page 2. In addition, Lindquist does not disclose ultrasonicating silicon carbide in a bath of de-ionized water. Similarly, Tan does not disclose these features. Specifically, Tan does not disclose ultrasonicating silicon carbide in an aqueous solution of an inorganic solution and in de-ionized water. Accordingly, for this reason and the reasons detailed above, the Applicant respectfully submits that claim 1 is patentable over Lindquist in view of Tan and respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn. In a similar fashion, claims 6-21 and 27-33, which depend from claim 1, are also patentable for at least the same reasons.

The Office Action also rejected claims 2 and 3 under 35 U.S.C. \$103(a) as being unpatentable over *Lindquist* in view of *Tan* as applied to claims 1, 6-21, and 27-33 above, and further in view of the Applicant's Related Art (hereinafter "the ARA"). The Applicant traverses the rejection.

As detailed above, claim 1, the base claim from which claims 2 and 3 depend, is patentable over *Lindquist* in

view of Tan. In addition, the ARA does not address the previously noted shortcomings of Lindquist in view of Tan. In particular, the ARA does not provide the necessary motivation to combine Lindquist and Tan. In addition, the ARA does not disclose or suggest "an integrated system that is adapted for handling a multiplicity of said silicon carbide materials during said cleaning." Likewise, the ARA does not disclose or suggest "ultrasonicating said silicon carbide materials in an aqueous solution of inorganic acid" and "ultrasonicating said silicon carbide materials in a bath of de-ionized water." Therefore, claims 2 and 3 are patentable over the cited references and the Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

In addition, the Office Action rejected claims 4 and 5 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Lindquist* in view of *Tan* as applied to claims 1, 6-21, and 27-33 as noted above and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,273,950 to *Kitabatake* (hereinafter "*Kitabatake*"). The Applicant traverses the rejection.

As mentioned earlier, claim 1, the base claim from which claims 4 and 5 depend, is patentable over Lindquist in view of Tan. Moreover, Kitabatake does not provide the necessary motivation to combine Lindquist and Tan. In addition, Kitabatake does not overcome the previously noted shortcomings of both Lindquist and Tan, namely the integrated system and the ultrasonicating steps. As such, claims 4 and 5 are patentable over the cited references and the Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

The Office Action also rejected claims 22-26 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Lindquist* in view of *Tan* as applied to claims 1, 6-21, and 27-33 above and

further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,352,081 to Lu et al. (hereinafter "Lu") or U.S. Patent No. 5,660,640 to Laube (hereinafter "Laube"). The Applicant traverses the rejection.

As discussed above, claim 1, the base claim from which claims 22-26 depend, is patentable over Lindquist in view of Tan. In addition, neither Lu nor Laube provide the necessary motivation to combine Lindquist and Tan. Furthermore, neither Lu nor Laube address the additional shortcomings of both Lindquist and Tan. As such, the Applicant respectfully submits that claims 22-26 are patentable over the cited references and respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

The Office Action also rejected claims 34-42 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Lindquist in view of Tan as applied to claims 1, 6-21, and 27-33 above and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,863,801 to Southgate et al. (hereinafter "Southgate") or U.S. Patent No. 5,749,467 to Gregerson (hereinafter "Gregerson"). The Applicant traverses the rejection.

As detailed above, claim 1, the base claim from which claims 34-42 depend, is patentable over Lindquist in view of Tan. In addition, neither Southgate nor Gregerson provide the necessary motivation to combine Lindquist and Tan. Also, neither Southgate nor Gregerson overcome the previously discussed problems of both Lindquist and Tan. As such, the Applicant respectfully submits that claims 34-42 are patentable over the cited references and respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

Additionally, the Office Action rejected claim 39 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over *Lindquist* in view of *Tan* as applied to claims 1, 6-21, and 27-33 as

previously noted and further in view of TW 460611 to Yang et al. (hereinafter "Yang"). The Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection.

As mentioned above, claim 1, the base claim from which claim 39 depends, is patentable over *Lindquist* in view of *Tan. Yang* does not provide the necessary motivation to combine *Lindquist* and *Tan.* Furthermore, *Yang* does not address the previously detailed shortcomings of both *Lindquist* and *Tan.* As such, the Applicant respectfully submits that claim 39 is patentable over the cited references and respectfully requests that the rejection be withdrawn.

## Conclusion

The Applicant believes all the pending claims are in a condition for allowance, and respectfully requests reconsideration and allowance of the same.

A separate Request for Extension of Time is transmitted herewith, with authorization to charge deposit account No. 04-1696 the requisite extension fee. The Applicant does not believe any other fees are due regarding this amendment. If any additional fees are required, however, please charge Deposit Account No. 04-1696. The Applicant

encourages the Examiner to telephone Applicant's attorney to discuss the amendment should any issues remain.

Respectfully submitted,

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